

RUSHDEN
URBAN DISTRICT

Annual Reports

FOR THE YEAR 1930

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

O. A. J. N. MURISSET

M.B., Ch.B., Edin.

AND OF

The Sanitary Inspector

FREDERICK S. F. PIPER

M.S.I.A., C.R.S.I.

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Rushden Urban District Council.

Chairman of Council :

G. W. COLES, J.P.

Chairman of the Health and Sanitary Committee :

DR. D. G. GREENFIELD.

Members of the Health and Sanitary Committee :

COUNCILLORS—

G. W. COLES

J. T. RICHARDSON

J. ALLEN

J. SPENCER

F. GREEN

L. TYSOE

T. F. B. NEWBERRY

A. WILMOTT

T. SWINDALL.

Medical Officer of Health :

DR. O. A. J. N. MURSET, M.B., CH.B., EDIN.

Sanitary Inspector :

F. S. F. PIPER, M.S.I.A., C.R.S.I.

SUMMARY.

AREA	...	...	...	...	...	3,777 Acres
POPULATION CENSUS, 1901	...	...	...	...	...	12,447
POPULATION CENSUS, 1911	...	...	...	...	...	13,354
POPULATION CENSUS, 1921	...	...	...	...	...	13,511
NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES, DECEMBER, 1930	...	...	...	...	...	3,622

VITAL STATISTICS.

BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 LIVING	...	...	13.62
DEATH RATE PER 1,000 LIVING	...	...	8.63
INFANTILE MORTALITY PER 1,000 BIRTHS	...	...	36.64

WATER SUPPLY.

HIGHAM FERRERS AND RUSHDEN WATER BOARD.
SEWERAGE SEPARATE SYSTEM.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

SEDIMENTATION TANKS & DOUBLE FILTRATION.

Urban District of Rushden.

STATISTICAL MEMORANDA, 1930.

SITUATION.

Latitude, 52° 17' N. Longitude, 36' W.

AREA.

3,777 Acres.

GEOLOGICAL FORMATION.

Limestone, sand and clay.

ELEVATION OF AREA.

150 Feet to 300 Feet.

POPULATION.

Census, 1921, 13,511.

Estimated to middle of June, 1930, 14,020.

NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES.

Census, 1911—2,863.

Census, 1921—3,076.

December, 1926—3,298.

December, 1927—3,398.

December, 1928—3,489.

December, 1929—3,619.

December, 1930—3,622.

RAINFALL, In inches.

1929—20.21. 1930—26.58

Average 2.21 inches.

WATER SUPPLY.

Constant Service.

SEWERAGE DISPOSAL.

By water carriage for the most part.

BIRTH RATE.

13.62 per 1,000 living.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

36.64 per 1,000 births.

PHTHISIS DEATH RATE.

.49 per 1,000 living.

RUSHDEN URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.



TO THE CHAIRMAN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE URBAN DISTRICT OF RUSHDEN.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the Public Health of the district under your administrative control for the year 1930.

The Report this year will follow mainly the lines of those of previous years. Under normal conditions the Report for 1930 should be a Survey Report, but on the suggestion of the Ministry of Health for the sake of economy, this year's Report will be of a more simple character than that for 1925.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area (in acres)	...	...	...	...	...	3,777
Population Census, 1921	...	...	...	...	...	13,511
Estimated population, 1929	...	...	...	...	...	14,020
Estimated population, 1930	...	...	...	...	...	14,020
Number of Inhabited houses, 1921	...	...	...	...	...	3,076
Number of Inhabited houses, 1930	...	...	...	...	...	3,622
Number of Families or Separate occupiers 1921	...	...	...	...	...	3,361
Number of Families or Separate occupiers, 1930	...	...	...	...	...	4,577
Rateable value, December, 1930	...	...	...	...	...	£58,704
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	...	...	...	£229

It had been expected that before this Report was prepared that the Census Returns would be available for statistical purposes. Unfortunately this has not been the case and the estimated population for the year 1930 is similar to that for 1929, namely 14,020 and it is on this figure that the various statistics which appear in the Report are based.

In comparing the number of inhabited houses for 1929, namely 3,619 with that for 1930, it will be seen that there has been an increase of only 3. The actual number of new houses erected was 23, but this increase was counteracted by the fact that a number of houses were demolished, and some houses previously used as residences were converted to other uses. Since 1925 the number of inhabited houses has increased by 381. The number of

separate occupiers for 1930 shows an increase of 274 over that for 1929, and an increase of 512 over that for 1925. There is still a considerable disparity between the number of inhabited houses and the number of separate occupiers, which means that the question of overcrowding has not yet been solved. However, the number of houses erected by the Council is steadily increasing and before long overcrowding should practically disappear.

Extracts from Vital Statistics.

		<i>males</i>	<i>females</i>	<i>total.</i>
Live Births :	Legitimate	... 93	88	181
	Illegitimate	... 7	3	10
		<hr/> 100	<hr/> 91	<hr/> 191

Birth rate—13.62.

Still Births :	Legitimate	... 5	7	12
	Illegitimate	... <hr/> 5	<hr/> 7	<hr/> 12
Deaths	... ..	<hr/>63	<hr/> 58	<hr/> 121

Rate 8.63.

Percentage of total deaths occurring in Public Institutions 21.48.

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth :

From Sepsis : Nil

From other causes : Nil

Death rate of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births:

Legitimate : 39.22 Illegitimate : *Nil*. Total 36.64.

Deaths from Measles (all ages) : 3

Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) : *Nil*.

Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 yrs. of age)) 1.

Local Birth Rate.

The figures of the Registrar General shew that there were 191 live births during 1930. This figure compares very satisfactory with that of previous years, being an increase of 17 over 1929. Of this total 100 were males and 91 were females giving a birth rate of 13.62. In spite of this improvement the local birth rate is still much below that for England and Wales, namely 16.3. It may be convenient to note here that 7 children were born in a Maternity Home situated in the town and these were children of persons not usually resident here. It is satisfactory to note that there were no deaths amongst women in consequence of childbirth.

Birth Rate.

	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
Rushden	14.4	15.31	15.38	12.84	12.74	12.41	13.62
England and Wales	18.8	18.3	17.8	16.7	16.7	16.3	16.3

Local Death Rate.

During the year 1930 there were 121 deaths. Of these 63 were among males and 58 among females, the death rate being 8.63. It is extremely satisfactory to note that this is the lowest figure recorded in the town and compares well with that for 1929 and with that for England and Wales, namely 11.4.

Death Rate.

	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
Rushden	9.81	10.0	9.68	10.25	10.69	9.05	8.63

Infant Mortality.

The Infantile Mortality Rate (the number of deaths among infants under one year per 1,000 infants born) for 1930 is the extremely satisfactory figure of 36.64. The actual number of deaths of children under one year was 7 all of whom were legitimate children. This year's figure is the lowest recorded in the town since 1926, when the extraordinarily low rate of 28.84 was recorded. A Maternity and Child Welfare Centre was established in 1930 and it is felt that the work of this centre has probably had something to do with this year's improvement. The local figure compares favourably with that for England and Wales, namely 60.

Infant Mortality.

	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
Rate	55.55	61.61	28.84	57.47	57.47	51.72	36.64

Tuberculosis.

During 1930 Tuberculosis was the cause of death in 8 cases, 7 being due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis and one to Other forms of Tuberculosis, giving a Mortality Rate of .57 for Tuberculosis as a whole and .49 for Pulmonary Tuberculosis. This year's figures are the lowest ever recorded and a great improvement on those for 1929.

Tuberculosis.

	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
No. deaths	17.	15.	15.	12.	19.	13.	12.	8.
Mortality rate—	1.23	1.09	1.08	.88	1.4	.95	.85	.57

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930
No. deaths	12.	12.	14.	9.	17.	12.	12	7.
Mortality rate—	.87	.87	1.01	.66	1.25	.87	.85	.49

Cancer.

The number of deaths due to this cause during 1930 was 11, giving a Mortality Rate of .78. This is a remarkable improvement when compared with 1929 in which year there were 21 deaths from Cancer; an extremely satisfactory figure, being the lowest recorded since 1924. The sudden drop this year is so remarkable that one can hardly hope that it will be maintained in future years.

Cancer.

	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
No. deaths	9.	20.	16.	23.	15.	18.	21.	11.
Mortality rate—	.8	.79	1.16	1.7	1.1	1.31	1.49	.78

Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels.

The number of deaths from these causes for 1930 was 38 giving a Mortality Rate of 2.78. This figure is practically the same as for 1929. Actual disease of the heart accounted for 31 deaths, while diseases of the blood vessels accounted for 7 deaths.

	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
No. deaths	24.	24.	28.	23.	30.	33.	39.	38.
Mortality rate—	1.74	1.75	2.03	1.7	2.2	2.41	2.76	2.78

Bronchitis, Pneumonia and other Respiratory Diseases.

The number of deaths from these causes was 16 giving a Mortality Rate of 1.14. This figure compares rather badly with that for 1929 and is the highest figure since 1926. Bronchitis accounted for 7 deaths and Pneumonia for 5.

	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
No. deaths	14.	19.	20.	21.	8.	11.	9.	16.
Mortality rate—	1.01	1.38	1.4	1.54	.59	1.24	.64	1.14

The Death Rate as a Whole.

1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
	9.49	9.81	10.01	9.68	10.25	10.69	9.05 8.63

Deaths at all Ages.

The following Table shows the age distribution of deaths during 1930 according to the Returns received.

Totals	Under 1 yr.	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 & Over
100	5	2	2		1	2			7	4	19	58
Inward Transfers.												
29	2				1			1	3	3	8	11
129	7	2	2		2	2		1	10	7	27	69
Outward Transfers												
8									1	3	3	1
121	7	2	2		2	2		1	9	4	24	68

The following Table shows in detail the causes of death as returned by the Registrar General.

	males	females	total.
Measles	1	2	3
Influenza	1	—	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	1	1
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	5	2	7
Other Tuberculosis diseases	1	—	1
Cancer, malignant disease	4	7	11
Diabetes	2	—	2
Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	2	2	4
Heart Disease	14	17	31
Arterio-Sclerosis	2	5	7
Bronchitis	5	2	7
Pneumonia (all forms)	3	2	5
Other Respiratory diseases	2	2	4
Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years)	—	1	1
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	1	—	1
Congenital debility and malformation,			
premature birth	3	3	6
Suicide	3	—	3
Other deaths from violence	2	1	3
Other defined diseases	12	11	23

Causes of Sickness and Invalidity.

1930 may be regarded as having been a comparatively healthy year. At the beginning of the year there was an outbreak of Measles amongst children attending the Infant Schools and it was deemed necessary to close three of the Infant Schools for a short period. The outbreak never assumed really serious proportions and can hardly be called an epidemic. Scarlet Fever and Erysipelas have been a little more prevalent than in previous years. For a short period during the year chicken-pox was made notifiable on account of the appearance of a case of Small-pox.

During the last five years apart from an outbreak of Diphtheria in 1927, the town has been remarkably free from any serious epidemic. Influenza has visited the town annually.

I would again here like to mention in passing that the question of isolation in their own homes of children suffering from infectious disease is still regarded too lightly. If parents would only pay a little more attention to this matter, I am sure that the spread of much of the infectious disease would be minimised.

The General Provision of Health Services in the Area.

Situated within the boundaries of the town there are three Hospitals and these have continued their useful work throughout the year. The Small-pox Hospital which is the property of the Urban Council is situated about a mile beyond the town. It provides accommodation for 24 patients in 2 wards and has attached the usual administrative offices. For a period of nine weeks during the Summer there was one patient isolated there. He was cared for by a resident caretaker and his wife, who carried out their duties in a most satisfactory manner. Since the Hospital was extended in 1925 there has been no structural alteration and the institution has been maintained in excellent condition and is always ready for the admission of patients at a moment's notice.

The Cottage Hospital which is situated centrally in the town and has accommodation for 2 beds, has carried on its excellent work during the year. It is presided over by a resident nurse and is used mainly for minor surgical work. As in past years the County Hospitals at Northampton and Bedford have been utilised for the majority of cases requiring in-patient treatment.

The Rushden House Sanatorium which is under the Administration of the Northamptonshire County Council, is situated on the borders of the town and has accommodation for the treatment of 70 patients. An average of 69.6 beds were occupied during the year. It is surrounded by extensive

grounds. This Institution provides for the treatment of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis both in the early and later stages of the disease. Those admitted to this Institution are chiefly resident within the County, but a few beds are reserved for certain districts outside the County boundary. This Institution forms part of the County Council's Anti-Tuberculosis Scheme and has continued during the last five years the excellent work commenced some ten years ago.

No local Infectious Diseases Hospital has yet been established, but although the town has during past years been fairly free from infectious disease usually treated in such an Institution, I am still of opinion that the establishment of an Infectious Diseases Hospital will require serious consideration in the near future.

The work of the Rushden and District Motor Ambulance Association has been carried on during the year in the usual efficient and effective manner. The services of the motor ambulance are available at all times and calls at any time of the day or night are always answered with great promptitude. In 1928 the old Ford Ambulance was replaced by a more modern vehicle and this has materially improved the effectiveness of the service, for patients can now be removed to hospital with much greater comfort and expedition than under the old conditions. The town has every reason to be proud of its motor ambulance service. The main work of the ambulance has been the transportation of patients to and from the County Hospitals.

The Orthopaedic Clinic which was established in the town in 1928 still carries on its good work. The Clinic is connected with the Manfield Orthopaedic Hospital, to which Institution patients requiring hospital treatment are admitted. The number of persons receiving treatment and advice at this Clinic, which is under the direction of an Orthopaedic Specialist, appears to increase annually.

During the Summer of 1930 a Maternity and Child Welfare Centre was established in the town. At present the Sunday Schools of the Independent Wesleyan Church are used for the purpose of the Clinic each Wednesday. The Clinic is under the direction of the Lady Medical Officer attached to the County Public Health Department, with the assistance of the Health Visitor and the Committee of ladies resident in the district. It serves Higham Ferrers as well as Rushden. It has been extremely pleasing to note the large number of mothers who attend this Clinic with their babies. The advice and help given at the Clinic is already beginning to bear fruit. Evidence of this is, I think, shown by the fall during the year in the Infantile Mortality Rate.

In the early part of the year a private Maternity Home was opened in the town under the Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927.

There are no local arrangements for dealing with the problem of the unmarried mothers or illegitimate children.

Towards the end of 1929 a Tuberculosis After-Care Committee was formed on which practically every interest in the town is represented. Although the Committee has only been in existence a short time, it has already accomplished a great deal. The funds have been raised by means of Concerts, Whist Drives, Lectures, etc., and up to the present one of the chief functions has been the visiting of tuberculous persons and in cases where it has appeared necessary, the provision of extra nourishment. The Committee has been the means of finding suitable work for one or two of the patients under its care.

Public Health Staff.

MEDICAL OFFICER.—PART TIME.

SANITARY INSPECTOR.—WHOLE TIME.

In each case half of the salary is recoverable from the Exchequer Grant through the County Council.

Summary of Nursing Arrangements, etc.

Throughout the year the Rushden Nursing Association has carried on the work of the nursing of the sick in their own homes and has for this purpose retained the services of one fully trained district nurse who is also a certified Midwife. Much excellent work has been done.

The nursing of infectious diseases, e.g., Measles and Puerperal Sepsis is under the control of the County Council.

Midwives.

At the end of the year there were three nurses holding the certificate of the Central Midwives Board resident in the town and one uncertified Midwife. Two of the certified Midwives are actually practising midwifery, but the uncertified Midwife is doing comparatively little work.

Laboratory Work.

The arrangements between the Council and the Northampton General Hospital for the examination of clinical material has remained in force as in past years and the Table which follows shows in detail the number and kind of specimens submitted for examination and the results of investigation. A supply of diphtheria anti-toxin in phials of six different strengths is kept at the Sanitary Offices and has been available throughout the year for the use of the Practitioners in the town.

Pathological Specimens submitted for examination at the General Hospital, Northampton.

<i>Specimens.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>
Diphtheria	... 48	10	38
Tuberculosis	... 24	3	21
TOTALS ...	... 72	13	59

Legislation.

A list of Bye-laws and Adoptive Acts made and adopted by the Rushden Urban District Council is appended.

BYE-LAWS.

19th Nov., 1891.	Bye-laws as to new streets and buildings.
20th April, 1925.	Bye-laws as to new streets and buildings.
19th Aug., 1903.	Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Regulations.
13th Nov., 1927.	Bye-laws for the prevention of nuisances.

ADOPTIVE ACTS.

5th Nov., 1891.	Part 3 of the Public Health Act, Amendent Act, 1890.
30th March, 1903.	Private streets works Acts.
22nd Aug., 1908.	Parts 2 and 3, and Sections 52, 53, 54, 55, 57, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, and 68 of Part 4 of the Public Health Acts, Amendent Act, 1907, subject to certain conditions and adaptions.
28th June, 1921.	Part 6 of the Public Acts, Amendent Act, 1907.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

Water. The main water supply is derived from a Reservoir situated at Sywell some 11 miles from the town. The Water Works and supply are under the control of the Higham Ferrers and Rushden Water Board which is composed of members chosen from both local bodies. There is a subsidiary supply derived from four wells situated in the Parish of Wymington. The Sywell Reservoir has when full a capacity of about 236 million gallons and a surface area of 68½ acres. The gathering ground which consists of pasture, arable and woodland has a drainage area of 1,747 acres. The surface formation consists of Upper Estuarine Clay, Lower Estuarine Series and Northampton Sand overlying Upper Lias Clay. The average daily run off is about 773,169 gallons.

The water after passing through filters, three in number, is pumped to the service reservoir on the Bedford Road about a mile and a half outside and above the town. This reservoir

has a capacity of some 826,426 gallons and the top water level is 338.5 feet above sea level. A smaller Reservoir on the Wymington Road is also in use. From these Reservoirs the needs of both towns are supplied by gravitation. The supply is constant and the pressure is good. All the houses in the truly urban area are on the supply. In the majority the water is laid on to the houses, but in a few instances, however there is a stand-pipe for the supply of several houses. The water is of excellent quality and practically unlimited in amount. The total hardness is about 15 degrees, the temporary hardness being a relatively high figure. During the year 1930 22.83 gallons per head per day were supplied for all purposes.

Rivers and Streams.

A stream known as the Brook runs through the town roughly from south to north. Where it passes through the inhabited parts of the town it is for the most part culverted. Where it is open the bed is bricked and this enables it to be kept in a thoroughly sanitary condition. After leaving the town the brook passes close to the Sewage Works and there receives the sewage effluent. It eventually flows into the Nene on the northern boundary of the Urban District.

Drainage and Sewerage.

The Water Carriage System obtains throughout the town except in certain outlying districts where the sewers do not reach and in these parts the pail-closet system or cesspools are provided.

Sewage Disposal.

The town is sewered on the "Partially-Separate" system and the lie of the district has necessitated two out-fall sewers. One of these is 18 ins. and the other 12 ins. in diameter and the sewage runs to the works by gravitation. The Sewage Works are situated in the north-western part of the town, occupying the lowest available land and here sewage for a population of about 20,000 can be efficiently dealt with.

The out-fall from the two sewers, after passing through two Detritus tanks provided with two sets of screens, flows along a channel to the Sedimentation tanks. One side of this channel forms a weir, fixed at such a level that during storms, when the flow exceeds three times the dry-weather flow, the excess water will pass into a channel leading to the Stand-by tanks. There are three Sedimentation tanks with an upward flow, the total capacity of these tanks being 171,500 gallons. They work in parallel. The effluent from these tanks passes by means of open channels to the Dosing tanks and from these passes to the four primary

Filters. From the filters the effluent passes to a second set of Sedimentation tanks which are provided with Dosing Valves and these in turn supply the four secondary filters. The effluent from the secondary filters passes finally to two Humus tanks which have a combined capacity of 24,000 gallons. The final effluent flows into the Brook and from thence into the Nene. The filtering medium in the primary filters is slag of a coarse-medium "gauge," while that of the secondary filters is fine boiler clinker. The Humus collected from the Dosing and Humus tanks is dealt with on the land by gravitation. The sludge from the Detritus, Sedimentation and Storm-water tanks is collected in a sludge manhole and raised by compressed air to the prepared sludge drying beds. When dry the sludge is sold to farmers.

The average annual amount of sewage dealt with at the Sewage Works is 154,380,445 gallons.

Closet Accommodation.

Practically all the houses in the truly urban area are provided with either wash-down or cottage hopper closets with flushing cisterns. These are connected to the drains and are fitted with interceptors and a means of ventilation.

Scavenging.

House refuse is collected weekly by means of four closed carts. During the year 3,854 loads were carried. The refuse is disposed of at two refuse-tips, one situated close to the Bedford Road just beyond the town and the other close to the Wellingborough Road. The tip at the Bedford Road was opened on the 3rd October, 1927, and that at the Wellingborough Road on the 3rd December, 1928. At these tips a new system of disposal, namely the tip-and-cover system is in force and this system has proved itself extremely satisfactory, as no refuse is left exposed for more than twelve hours. It is hoped that eventually the ground which is being used for these tips will be used for allotments.

Many houses in the town are now provided with galvanised iron sanitary dustbins.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

A full detailed account of inspections made by the Sanitary Inspector will be found in the appended Report. The total number of inspections made by him during the year was 1,815, and the number of Notices served was 247.

Schools.

There are five Council Schools in the district, one being a Secondary School. With the exception of the School in High Street South, which was formerly a Church School,

the buildings are comparatively modern and are provided with a proper water supply. In 1927 through the outbreak of diphtheria, it was found that the Trough closets which existed at Newton Road Infant Schools were in a very unsatisfactory state and that the drains connecting these closets with the sewer had been leaking badly into the subsoil. This type of closet was scrapped and replaced by more sanitary appliances. The closet accommodation at some of the other Schools has also been modernized.

The Schools are disinfected as required, but during times of epidemic disinfection is carried out at frequent intervals. On the notification of infectious disease occurring amongst school children, any other children resident in the house are excluded from school and are not allowed to return until a certificate that the house is clear of infection has been issued by the Sanitary Inspector.

Housing.

The houses in the town are for the most part comparatively modern brick-built houses of the artizan-cottage type. In years gone by very little attention was paid to town-planning, but the question of town-planning has received greater attention in the construction of houses in recent years. There is still a considerable amount of rather old property in the town, but some of the houses in poorest condition have recently been demolished. There appears still to be a considerable shortage of houses, but this is being steadily dealt with by the rapid erection of Council houses. Since 1925 at least 381 new houses have been erected.

It may be convenient to mention here certain other improvements which have been made in the town during the last five years. In May, 1925, the Jubilee Park situated on the southern outskirts of the town was opened and has proved a great service to the residents in this area.

In March, 1928 a considerable part of Rectory Road was widened and when the widening scheme is entirely completed by the demolition of old property, the town will have a most excellent thoroughfare which will be a great asset, not only in convenience, but in the matter of health.

On the 4th May, 1929 the Public Swimming Baths were opened. These are situated close to Station Road and centrally and conveniently placed for the whole town. During the Summers of 1929 and 1930 full use has been made of these Baths, not only by the young people of the town but also by many of the older residents. By the establishment of these Baths the Council has provided a means of healthy recreation. That this has been appreciated by the town is shown by the very large numbers of people who have taken advantage of the service provided.

During 1930 the Council took over Rushden Hall, and the surrounding grounds and these were opened to the Public on the 20th September of that year. This has given the town another Park which is not only an asset from a health point of view, but also a place where nature's beauty may be enjoyed by all. Full advantage has been taken of this Park by the town and I am sure that as years go on it will be more and more appreciated.

Overcrowding.

In view of the rapid erection of Council houses in the district the question of overcrowding is by no means so acute as it was a few years ago. Besides the Council houses a large number of private residences have been erected in the last few years. The general standard of the houses in the town is on the whole good. As already mentioned a number of the older houses have lately been demolished. All the recently built houses are provided with baths.

Housing.

No. of new houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b)) ~~130~~ ²³

(1) By the Local Authority ...	...	...	...	Nil
(2) By other bodies and persons	...	...	...	Nil
(1) By the Local Authority ...	...	...	...	Nil
(2) By other Local Authorities	...	...	...	Nil
(3) By other bodies and persons	...	...	...	23

(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :

(1) By the Local Authority

(a) For the purpose of Part II of the Act of 1925 Nil

(b) For the purpose of Part III of the Act of 1925 Nil

(c) For other purposes Nil

(2) By other bodies or persons 23

I. Inspection of Dwelling houses during the year :—

1. Total No. of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) and the number of inspections made	140
2. Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (I) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925, and the number of inspections made	42
	168

3.	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	1
4.	Number of dwelling houses (exclusive to those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	71
II.	Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices.			
	Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	...	...	69
III.	Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—			
	A. Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act 1925 :			
1.	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	Nil
2.	Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices	...	...	Nil
	(a) By Owners	...	...
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	...	...
3.	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	...	...	Nil
B.	Proceedings under Public Health Acts.			
1.	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	8
2.	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :	...	...
	(a) By owners	...	...	7
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	1
C.	Proceedings under Sections II, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925.			
1.	Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	...	...	Nil
2.	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	Nil

3.	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil</i>
4.	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil</i>
5.	Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil</i>
IV.	Number of houses owned by the Local Authority distinguishing those built in the last two years and held under (I) Part III of the Housing Act, 1925 (II) Part II of the Housing Act, 1925, and (III) other powers.	...	...	...	...	...	428 (94)

The Inspection and Supervision of Food, the Milk Supply, Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, etc.

The following table shows the work that has been done throughout the year under this heading :—

Milk Supply. Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

Cowsheds inspected	...	...	...	...	...	37
Dairies inspected	...	...	...	...	...	14
Milkstores and Milkshops	...	...	...	...	...	4
Number of samples of milk taken for bacteriological examination	...	...	...	...	...	9
Cowsheds limewashed	...	...	...	...	...	5
New floors constructed in cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	2

Meat Inspection.

The following table shews the work done during 1930 under this heading :

Meat, etc.

Slaughterhouses, inspection of	...	...	...	...	369
Butchers shops	...	...	...	...	91
Food stores, Food vans and other food premises	...	...	...	...	6
Fish shops	...	...	...	...	8
Knackers Yard	...	...	...	...	1
Meat and other food condemned as diseased or unfit for food	...	...	1 ton, 1 ¹⁷ cwts. 2 qrs. 18½ lbs.	...	

Slaughter-houses.

Licensed	...	...	...	...	...	5
Registered	...	...	...	...	...	3
TOTAL						8

Milk Supply.

There is no municipal milk depot, the milk being supplied entirely by private traders. The milk supply appears to be quite adequate in amount and the methods of distribution have improved in a remarkable way in the last few years. A number of the traders now deliver milk in sterilized bottles, Graded milk is obtainable from one trader and pasteurized milk is also procurable. The services of a Veterinary Inspector are retained by the Council. A summary of his Report will be found in the Appendix. The number of samples of milk taken for bacteriological examination during the year was 9 and the result of such examinations were on the whole satisfactory.

Meat.

The inspection of meat is carried out by the Sanitary Inspector who holds the special qualification required for this work. There is no public abattoir in the town, slaughtering being carried out in private slaughter-houses. Regular times for slaughtering are observed and in this way the Inspector has the opportunity of inspecting practically every carcass before it is prepared for sale. During the year 369 inspections at slaughter-houses were made and 91 visits were paid to butchers' shops. The amount of meat and other food condemned as diseased or unfit for human consumption was 1 ton, 17 cwts. 2 qrs. 18½ lbs.

The Prevalence and Control over Infectious Diseases.

The following table sets forth an analysis of the total cases of notifiable diseases (other than Tuberculosis).

Disease	Totals	Unlyr	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 & ov
Small-pox	1								1				
Scarlet fever	28		1	1	1		14	6	3	1	1		
Diphtheria	7					1	2	3	1				
Chicken-pox	4						4						
Puerperal fever ...	2								1	1			
Pneumonia	23		1	1	1	1	3			6	2	3	5
Erysipelas ...	12								1	4	1	6	
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	8				2	2	4						
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1											
TOTALS ...	86	1	2	2	4	4	27	9	7	12	4	9	5

Notifiable Diseases.

Monthly incidence of Infectious Disease (including Tuberculosis).

Months			Small-pox	Scarlet fever	Diphtheria	Chicken-pox	Puerperal Fever	Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Totals	
JANUARY	...	...		3				2						5
FEBRUARY	...	...		3				3	1			2	1	10
MARCH	...	...		3				8	2			2		15
APRIL	...	...		3				2	2			1		8
MAY	...	...		1				3				2		6
JUNE	...	...	1		1	1			1	1				5
JULY	...	...		2	2	1			1	3		1	1	11
AUGUST	...	...		1	1	1	2	1	1	4				11
SEPTEMBER	...	...		4				1	1					6
OCTOBER	...	...		6		1		1	1			1	1	11
NOVEMBER	...	...			2				2		1		1	6
DECEMBER	...	...		2	1			2				1		6
TOTALS			...	1	28	7	4	2	23	12	8	1	10	4	100

1916—279 1917—278 1918—211 1919—118 1920—63
 1921—42 1922—79 1923—80 1924—83 1925—203
 1926—160 1927—55 1928—52 1929—68 1930—86

The above table shows in detail the number of cases of notifiable disease, including Tuberculosis, which have occurred during the year. The tables also show how these were distributed in the various age periods and also their monthly incidence. 86 cases of notifiable disease and 14 cases of Tuberculosis were notified, 10 being Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 4 other forms of Tuberculosis. This year's figure exceeds last year's by 18 cases, the increase being accounted for by an increase in the number of cases of Pneumonia, Erysipelas and Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.

Small-pox.

It will be observed from the above tables that there was one case of small-pox during 1930. It was a case of a young man who had been an in-patient at a Convalescent Home at Mablethorpe. He was discharged from this Institution on Monday, the 9th June, and went to stay with some friends in Mablethorpe. As he felt ill he returned home by train and by bus on Friday, the 13th June. He complained of soreness of the throat and was seen on the morning of the 14th June by his own Medical attendant. On the afternoon of the same day I received intimation from the County Health Department that this man had been in contact with a case

of Small-pox. No further details had been sent to the County Health Department and I was unable to procure any further information from the Medical Officer of Health of Mablethorpe. After consulting with the patient's own Medical adviser I saw the case that evening. I again saw the man on Sunday, the 15th June, when there was commencing evidence of a rash. By Monday, the 16th, the rash had developed and the patient was seen by the County Medical Officer of Health. He was removed to the Small-pox Hospital on the same day. The case was a severe one, and for a fortnight the man was in a serious condition. He however made a very satisfactory recovery and was discharged on the 17th August. While in the Hospital he was cared for by the wife of the Caretaker, who carried out her duties in an extraordinarily efficient manner. All the immediate contacts were vaccinated and were kept under observation for a period of 21 days. Fortunately no further cases developed.

Scarlet Fever.

The tables show that there were 21 cases of Scarlet Fever. This is an improvement on last year's figure. The Scarlet Fever has been comparatively mild in character, but rather atypical.

Pneumonia.

23 cases of Pneumonia were notified during the year, 8 of which occurred in March. The weather conditions and the occurrence of Influenza no doubt accounted for this increase.

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis. (Infantile Paralysis).

During the latter part of June, July and the early part of August there was in the town a small outbreak of this disease, 8 cases being notified. Of the notified cases one died on the day of notification. The other 7 cases have all received treatment in hospital. 5 of them being admitted to the Manfield Orthopaedic Hospital through the good offices of the County Medical Officer of Health. 2 cases were admitted to Northampton General Hospital, one of whom was latter admitted to the Manfield Hospital. At the end of the year all the cases were improving. Besides the cases actually notified I know of the occurrence of at least 2 more, both of which have received hospital treatment, one at Northampton and one at the Manfield Hospital. As well as these there occurred at about the same period of the year a number of cases of mild paralyses, in one or two instances affecting the muscles of one eye. In the majority recovery was speedy, but I have no doubt that these were truly cases of Anterior Poliomyelitis. It is interesting to note in passing that during the same period of the year an unusually large number of

cases of Herpes Zoster (Shingles) occurred and many of them were extremely severe. The simultaneous occurrence of these two conditions is interesting and suggests that there may possibly be some connection between the two.

There were 2 cases of Puerperal Sepsis and one case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, which was treated at home.

The following Table gives an analysis of the deaths at the various age periods from notifiable diseases. It also shows the number of cases treated in hospital. There were 14 deaths from Pneumonia and one from Anterior Poliomyelitis.

Disease	Total Cases notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths	Analysis of Deaths under Age Groups											
				Under 1 yr.	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 & over.
Small-pox ...	1	1													
Scarlet fever ...	28														
Diphtheria ...	7														
Chicken-pox	4														
Puerperal fever	2	2													
Pneumonia ...	23		14		2	1		1	1			1		2	6
Erysipelas ...	12														
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	8	7	1						1						
Ophthalmia ... Neonatorum	1														
TOTALS ...	86	10	15		2	1		1	2			1		2	6

Pneumonia, 8 cases not notified.

Deaths from Pneumonia—as taken from Death Returns.

Tuberculosis.

Age Periods			New Cases				Deaths			
			Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0	...	...						
1	...	...						
5	...	...						
10	...	...			1					
15	...	...		1						
20	...	...	1	3				1		
25	...	...	1	1			1			
35	...	...		2		2	1		1	
45	...	...			1					
55	...	...	1				2	1		
65 and over	...	...					1			
TOTALS	...	...	3	7	2	2	5	2	1	

The above table shows that there were 10 new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified and 4 cases of Other Forms

of Tuberculosis. This table also shows that Pulmonary Tuberculosis caused 7 deaths and Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis one death.

Under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Act, 1925, no Notices were served, there were no appeals and no compensation was paid. Under Section 62 of the above Act no action was taken.

Disinfection.

During 1929 a Steam Disinfector was established at the Depot and since this time full use has been made of it. The results of the working of the Steam Disinfector are extremely satisfactory and during the year 390 articles of bedding and wearing apparel, etc., were dealt with. During the year 1930, 104 rooms in private houses have been disinfected, the method of disinfection used being Fluid Disinfectant Sprays and Formalin Lamps.

In conclusion I thank all the members of the Council for the ready assistance and kindness which has been shown me at all times in carrying out my duties. I wish also to thank the Officers of the Council for the help and advice which they have always given me, and particularly do I wish to thank Mr. Piper for his loyal help throughout the year. He is always ready to undertake extra work when an emergency arises and it is due in a large measure to his efficient energy and tact, that the work of the Sanitary Department has been carried out with success.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,
O. A. J. N. MURISSET, M.B., CH.B., EDIN.
Medical Officer of Health.

**SUMMARY OF
VETERINARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT, 1930.**

	3 Months ending March	3 Months ending June	3 Months ending September	3 Months ending December
Premises visited	17	17	17	16
Milch cows and heifers inspected	179	174	161	154
Symptoms of disease in cows ...	1			

Sanitary Inspector's Report.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF
THE RUSHDEN URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of presenting my Annual Report for the year 1930.

It is very pleasing to find after summarising the books of the department that the Statistics compare very favourably with, and in places exceed in numbers, those for the year 1929.

In the few remarks I have to make in this report, I propose dealing with the Summaries as they appear in their respective order.

Complaints.

In a progressive town like Rushden, the Public Health Department receives numerous complaints, which in a sense is very encouraging and shews the confidence the town has in this department. During the year many of these complaints could not be dealt with by Sanitary Law, and those that were aggrieved were advised to obtain other assistance. It was found that there were 123 complaints received in which official action could be taken.

During 1929, I find that 126 complaints could only be dealt with, and during the previous five years an average was 123. It is somewhat singular that the figures should come out so closely.

Often very valuable information is received that helps the department very much in its work. The information is regarded as strictly confidential and is not regarded as a complaint for the purposes of the summaries of this report.

Dwelling Houses.

During the year, 140 houses were inspected under the Public Health and Housing Acts, 38 of this number being recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925.

■ An appendix has been prepared and is attached to this report, which shews that 429 defects were found. The majority of the defects being due to dilapidated and decayed walls, the non-paving of, and the broken paving to back yards, etc., leaking roofs and sundry other defects that occur externally.

A case of Diphtheria occurred at one house, and it was obvious that the sanitary circumstances were so bad as to predispose to disease. Steps were taken at once, and this house, together with the house next door were eventually fitted with an entirely new drainage system and new pedestal water-closets, also certain other works were carried out internally ; and the yard and passage properly paved with an impervious paving which hitherto did not exist.

In another instance continuous trouble with the drains was experienced, and it was eventually found necessary to reconstruct the whole system.

There were also several other instances where defective drains existed, and it was found necessary to construct 11 new sections and repair the drains in 13 instances.

These works naturally did not arise without the attendant question of the "private sewer," and in two cases a new private sewer was constructed, and 3 repaired by the Council : further there were 13 instances where Employees of the Council had to be sent to remove obstructions from private sewers.

There is another outstanding item, viz :—the question of yard paving, and upon referring to the Appendix it will be found that at 34 yards in the town the paving was repaired and in 5, completely relayed.

With regard to certain defects in the interior of a dwelling house that cannot be remedied under the Public Health Acts, one has to administer the force of the Housing Acts, and form an opinion as to whether the particular defects in question render the houses "Not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation" (a phrase quoted from the Acts). One has to exercise a fair amount of latitude for this phrase, having regard to the possibility of an opposite opinion, should any unforeseen circumstances arise : but happily this has not been experienced to any great extent, and with a few cautionary letters and interviews, one has been able to get the house put "in all respects fit for human habitation."

One house was found to be so unsafe and in such a condition as to be a danger to the occupiers, but as soon as correspondence was commenced with the owner, and when the occupiers could obtain a temporary lodging, the owner had the house demolished to practically the ground level, and rebuilt in new material.

In three instances houses were found to be in a very dirty condition. This was remedied in due course by the occupiers.

Voluntary Improvements.

During the year a few owners and occupiers have carried out improvements to their houses, by fitting baths, lavatory basins and pedestal water-closets in spare rooms, chiefly on the first floor. These works have entailed a fair amount of time in advising for the lay-out of the drains and Sanitary fittings, also the supervision as the work has proceeded.

There was also one Hotel and one large house where the occupiers asked for a test to be applied to the drains and sanitary fittings for which a fee of 1/- was paid by them to the Council. In each case many defects were found, and a specification of the defects was submitted to the occupiers. As the repairs proceeded the work was supervised, and a final test applied to the repaired parts and new fittings, and when found to be sound, a Certificate to this effect was granted.

In the summary of inspections it will be seen that the schools were inspected on 10 occasions. In one or two instances fault had to be found with the condition of the sanitary conveniences, and these were kept much cleaner after the usual notices. In another instance one of the Schools got in a very dirty condition, and it was found necessary to take the matter up with the Education Authority. All rooms in the School were ultimately cleansed and distempered, much to the benefit of teacher and scholar.

FOOD PREMISES.

Slaughter-houses.

A systematic inspection is still being exercised in these premises, and all organs and carcasses of beef, mutton, and pork are carefully examined for any trace of disease. The butchers of the town who slaughter cattle in their own, or other slaughter-houses, have fixed times for slaughtering to take place, or failing this, are compelled to give three hours notice as required by the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

There is quite a number of butchers who import their meat, also a few who slaughter their animals out of the town, the meat is of course inspected, but cannot be so thoroughly examined, as the organs which are the vital points for meat inspection, often cannot be produced.

It is very pleasing to find that 474 visits have been made to all food premises in the district, 369 of the visits being to slaughter-houses, and 91 to butchers shops. On the register we have records of 7 slaughter-houses situated in the district, and it is satisfactory to note that they have been kept in a very clean condition throughout the year, and there has been no cause for complaint.

The total weight of food found to be diseased or unsound, or unfit for food was 1 ton-17 cwts.-2 qrs.-18½ lbs.

Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkstores.

Throughout the year there has not been much cause for complaint, and a fairly good standard of cleanliness in the cowsheds and dairies has been maintained : one or two cowkeepers are perhaps a little low in "their standard" of cleanliness, but perhaps by persistent persuasion a further improvement may yet be seen.

In two instances new floors were formed on quite the improved and up-to-date lines, as is universally recommended, and I venture to suggest that the cowkeepers are very glad they adopted the system : the cattle are able to keep cleaner and "work in the cowshed" is certainly facilitated, and a less quantity of manure finds its way to the milk pail.

During the year a fairly clean supply of milk was offered to the public, and it was only found necessary to take 9 samples and submit for bacteriological examination. The following table shewing the result of the examinations is of much interest.

Samples of Milk taken for Bacteriological Examination.

No. of sample	B. Coli present			Average number of organisms.		
1.	1/1,000 c.c.	...	...	4,500
2.	1 to 1/10 c.c.	...	...	48,000
3.	1/1,000 c.c.	...	...	23,250
4.	1 to 1/1,000 c.c.	...	...	84,000
5.	1/10 to 1/100 c.c.	...	...	29,800
6.	1 to 1/1,000 c.c.	...	...	124,000
7.	Nil.	...	...	7,600
8.	Nil.	...	...	4,700
9.	1 c.c.	...	...	6,800

Since my last Annual Report there has been one or two additional dairymen who have commenced selling milk in bottles, the principle strongly recommending itself. We still have one dairyman selling Grade "A" milk, whose cowsheds and dairy and methods of milking are no doubt "ideal" in every respect.

A detailed list of inspections and the defects that have been remedied in connection with cowsheds, dairies, etc., can be found at the end of the report.

At the end of the year the Register contained the names of 18 Cowkeepers, 7 Wholesale Purveyors of Milk and 34 Retail Purveyors of Milk.

Factories and Workshops.

Under the Factory and Workshops Act, supervision goes steadily forward, and the register now contains records of a complete survey of 89 Factories (all classes) and 40 Workshops situated in the district.

During the year, owing to an increase in the number of male and female workers at two of the factories, it was found necessary to ask for extra sanitary accommodation to be provided : also at two other factories, alterations had to be asked for with regard to the sanitary accommodation.

There were several other defects found to exist, a detailed list together with the list of inspections will be found at the end of this report.

The inspection of Bakehouses is under the Factory and Workshops Act, and at the present time the register contains particulars of 18 Bakehouses situated in the district.

Infectious Disease and Disinfection.

Comparing the visits under this heading with those of last year, they are fewer in number, but they are of greater variety. The information that was received during the year, suggesting the possibility of a case of small-pox unhappily matured.

The case caused a considerable amount of work and anxiety, but the utmost care was taken. The house in which the case occurred was thoroughly disinfected, and all bedding articles that had been in contact with the patient were disinfected by steam at the Disinfecting Station. After the case was removed to Hospital, the hospital was provisioned daily through this Department, and the removal of any article from the premises was not allowed until 3 weeks after the case had recovered, and the articles had been treated in the hospital and disinfected by steam at the Disinfecting Station.

Other enquiries were made and it was found that several other persons were in the town who had come from the same place in which the case had contracted the disease, but happily we had no further developments.

Scarlet fever called for a fair amount of attention but not to the extent of an epidemic.

The Steam Disinfector installed at the Newton Road Depot is still working satisfactorily and does very good service, and when one considers that 519 articles had to be put through the process of steam disinfection, some good service has been obtained. The total number of beds disinfected was 77, and had not the Council installed the machine, and continued to pay £1-7-6 for each infected bed destroyed, as was the case prior to its inception on the 29th October, 1929, the amount in claims for the year would have been somewhere in the region of £80.

The cost of fuel for the machine still works out at approximately 9d. to 1/- per load of articles, and the running cost for repairs have been only a few shillings during the year.

During the year it was found necessary to ask for 23 rooms in dwelling houses (where cases of infectious disease had been isolated) to be thoroughly cleansed by removing all old wall-paper and to paper or distemper the rooms.

Petroleum Acts.

There is a considerable number of Petrol stores in the town, the majority of them being of the underground tank type, with a large standard pump attached. It has been necessary to pay 75 visits to the stores that have been in existence for some considerable time, and a further 12 visits to sites where it has been proposed to erect new stores.

During the construction of a new store, great care is taken to see that the underground tank is fixed on a 9 inch bed of concrete, and tested to an air pressure of 5 to 6 lbs. per sq. inch. The tank is then surrounded with a 9 inch of puddled clay and the excavations filled in and a brick manhole erected on the top of the tank to receive the pipe lines : these lines are also tested for leaks. This procedure has caused 64 visits, an excess of 8 over that for the year 1929.

The total number of stores in the district at the end of 1930 was 32, and the total storage was 17,240 gallons. The Licenses to store petrol are renewable at the end of the year, and the fees for each store range from 5/- to £5.

In addition to the above there are 6 Carbide of Calcium stores in the town, and these have been inspected during the year.

Knackers Yard.

There is only one yard, situated in Shirley Road, and this has been kept clean and free from nuisance throughout the year.

Conclusion.

The total number of inspections from all duties of the office total 1,815 as compared with 1,599 for the year 1929, an increase of 216. The amount of correspondence that these inspections have caused has been somewhat large and no doubt due to the inattention for the time being, on the part of those that it has been imperative to get in communication with.

I find that 171 preliminary notices or letters, 68 cautionary letters and 8 Statutory Notices have been despatched.

Again it is my pleasure to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health and Sanitary Committee for the loyal support they have extended to me throughout the year, and I wish to thank the Officers of the Council.

It is a great pleasure to work with the Medical Officer of Health, who is at all times ready with most valuable advice. I offer him my sincere thanks and gratitude.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
FREDK. S. F. PIPER, M.S.I.A., C.R.S.I.,
Sanitary Inspector.

SUMMARY OF THE WORK OF THE SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS.

Complaints received	...	...	...	...	...	123
Inspection of houses under the Public Health Act	...					98
Inspection of houses under the Housing Acts	...					42
Inspection of houses and premises for voluntary improvement	...	...	...	...		8
Other premises	...	...	...	...	...	75
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	10
Houses with respect to refuse receptacles	...	...				35
Number of Smoke Tests applied to drains	...	...				25
Number of water Tests applied to drains	...	...				11
						<hr/> 427

Food Premises.

Slaughter-houses	...	...	...	...	...	369
Butchers shops	...	...	...	...	...	91
Fish shops	...	...	...	...	...	8
Other Food premises	...	...	...	...	...	6
Knackers Yard	...	...	...	...	...	1
						<hr/> 475

Cowsheds, Dairies, Milkstores.

Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	37
Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	14
Milkstores	...	...	...	...	...	4
Proposed Milkstores	...	...	...	...	...	2
Visits for samples of Milk	...	...	...	...	...	9
						<hr/> 66

Factory and Workshops Acts.

Factories	...	...	...	...	...	45
Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	7
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	14
						<hr/> 66

Zymotic Diseases.

Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Small-pox contacts	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Scarlet fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Other diseases	2
Infectious Disease Hospital	6

79

Secondary visits	526
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Petroleum Acts.

Petrol stores	75
Proposed Petrol stores	12
Petrol stores during construction	64
Carbide of Calcium stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	6

157
Rates and Mice (Destruction) Act.

Complaints received	2
Premises inspected	17

19

TOTAL	1815
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Number of Notices Served during the Year.

Preliminary notices	171
Statutory notices	8
Cautionary letters	...	...	...	...	...	...	68

247
DISINFECTION, ETC.**AFTER CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.****Rooms in Private Houses.**

Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Scarlet fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Puerperal fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Other causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	5

104

Road vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
							<hr/> 6
Schools.							
Classrooms disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
							<hr/> 3
Articles Disinfected.							
Beds	...	...	...	...	...	...	74
Pillows and Bolsters	...	...	...	...	...	...	132
Articles of bedding	...	...	...	...	...	...	121
Household articles	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Articles of wearing apparel	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Library books (Public)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Library books (Private)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Private books	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Schools books	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
							<hr/> 390
Articles Destroyed.							
Beds	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Pillows and Bolsters	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Articles of bedding	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Articles of wearing apparel	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
							<hr/> 60

**ARTICLES DISINFECTED
FOR HOSPITAL AFTER CASE OF SMALL-POX.**

Beds	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pillows and Bolsters	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Articles of bedding	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Articles of wearing apparel	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Household articles	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
							<hr/> 91
After Small-pox.							
Rooms	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Beds	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pillows and Bolsters	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Articles of bedding	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Articles of wearing apparel	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Household articles	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
							<hr/> 48
Articles Destroyed.							
Bed	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
							<hr/> 705
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	705

FOOD SURRENDERED OR SEIZED.

FOR TUBERCULOSIS.

Oxen.					Cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
5 Heads	...	...	...	...	1	—	7
5 Sets of Lungs	...	...	...	...		1	20
1 Heart	...	...	...	...			9
1 Diaphragm	...	...	...	...			6
1 Tongue	...	...	...	...			4
1 Spleen	...	...	...	...			2½
TOTAL					1	—	20½

Pigs.

2 Carcases	...	...	...	...	1	—	8
2 Forequarters	...	...	...	...		3	22
1 Hindquarter	...	...	...	...		1	8
7½ Heads	...	...	...	...		3	4
11 Sets of Lungs	...	...	...	...		1	4
13 Livers	...	...	...	...		2	10½
10 Hearts	...	...	...	...			10
2 Tongues	...	...	...	...			1
1 Kidney	...	...	...	...			1
1 Mysentery	...	...	...	...			1½
2 Sets of Intestines	...	...	...	...			11
TOTAL					4	—	25

OTHER DISEASES.

Oxen.

3 Heads	...	...	...	...		3	7
2 Sets of Lungs	...	...	...	...			18
13 Livers	...	...	...	...	2	—	9
1 Heart	...	...	...	...			4
1 Spleen	...	...	...	...			5
1 Tongue	...	...	...	...			8
TOTAL					3	—	23

Pigs.

2 Carcases	...	...	...	...	1	—	27
6 Sets of Lungs	...	...	...	...			13
6 Livers	...	...	...	...		1	7
6 Hearts	...	...	...	...			6½
1 Spleen	...	...	...	...			½
2 Sets of Intestines	...	...	...	...			15
1 Hide	...	...	...	...			4
TOTAL					2	—	17

Sheep.					Cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
2 Sets of Lungs			4
2 Livers			6
1 Heart			1
TOTAL							11

Canned Foods.

3 Tins of Meat			16
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Unsound Food.

			Tons		cwts.		qrs.		lbs.	
Hindquarters of An Ox					3	—	22	
Hindquarters of a Cow					1	—	24	
114 Trays of Fruit	...	...	1	—	3	—	2	—	0	
TOTAL			...	1	—	4	—	3	—	18

TOTAL WEIGHT—1 ton.—17 cwts.—2 qrs.—18½ lbs.

APPENDIX.

TABULAR SUMMARY OF DEFECTS REMEDIED DURING THE YEAR.

House drains reconstructed	...	...	...	...	3
Drains constructed	...	...	...	...	11
Drains repaired	...	...	...	...	13
Private sewers constructed	...	...	...	...	2
Private sewers repaired	...	...	...	...	3
Obstructions removed from drains	...	...	...	...	20
Obstructions removed from private sewers	...	...	...	...	13
Inspection chambers repaired or constructed	...	...	...	...	7
Gullies fixed	...	...	...	...	7
Dishing to gullies repaired	...	...	...	...	7
Vent pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	5
Obstructions removed from vent pipes	...	...	...	...	3
Waste pipes fixed	...	...	...	...	1
Waste pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	1
Service pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	5
Water-closet cubicles formed	...	...	...	...	1
Water-closets repaired	...	...	...	...	17
New pedestal pans and traps fixed	...	...	...	...	9
New flushing cisterns fixed	...	...	...	...	6
New glazed sinks fixed	...	...	...	...	1
Lavatory basins fixed	...	...	...	...	1
Earth closets repaired	...	...	...	...	1
Urinals constructed	...	...	...	...	1
Soft water wells repaired	...	...	...	...	2
Internal walls repaired	...	...	...	...	23
External walls repaired	...	...	...	...	12
Ceilings repaired	...	...	...	...	6
Rain water pipes and gutters repaired	...	...	...	...	4
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	15
Chimneys repaired	...	...	...	...	1
Quarried floors relaid	...	...	...	...	2
Floors repaired	...	...	...	...	13
Firegrates repaired	...	...	...	...	9
Coppers repaired	...	...	...	...	1
Windows repaired	...	...	...	...	13
Doors repaired	...	...	...	...	9
Dangerous houses rebuilt	...	...	...	...	1
Dirty houses and contents cleansed	...	...	...	...	5
Rooms stripped and cleansed	...	...	...	...	61
Staircases and passages stripped and cleansed	...	...	...	...	8

Damp walls rendered dry	...	...	...	...	2
Yards repaved	...	...	...	...	5
Paving to yards repaired	...	...	...	...	34
Passages repaved	...	...	...	...	1
Galvanized iron sanitary ashbins provided	...	...	...	...	26
Smoke nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	4
Accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	4
Other nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	26
Other premises cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	...	4
					<hr/> 429

Voluntary Improvements.

Rooms converted to bathrooms	...	...	...	...	2
Lavatories constructed	...	...	...	...	2
Baths fixed	...	...	...	...	2
Lavatory basins fixed	...	...	...	...	2
Stoneware sinks erected	...	...	...	...	1
Pedestal pans and flushing cisterns fixed	...	...	...	...	3
Connections to public sewer	...	...	...	...	1
Flooded cellars drained	...	...	...	...	1
Drains from factories reconstructed	...	...	...	...	1
Drains constructed	...	...	...	...	10
Inspected chambers constructed	...	...	...	...	2
Soil and ventilating pipes erected	...	...	...	...	1
Ball-trap gullies fixed	...	...	...	...	1
Gullies fixed	...	...	...	...	4
					<hr/> 33

Factories and Workshops Act.

Water-closets constructed or extra accommodation provided	...	...	...	...	3
Water-closets repaired	...	...	...	...	7
Water-closets cleansed	...	...	...	...	21
Urinals cleansed	...	...	...	...	3
Pedestal pans and flushing cisterns fixed	...	...	...	...	2
Lavatory basins fixed	...	...	...	...	1
Intervening air spaces provided	...	...	...	...	2
Soil pipes erected	...	...	...	...	1
Anti-siphon pipes erected	...	...	...	...	1
Bakehouses and flour stores cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	...	5
Other nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	1
					<hr/> 47

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.

New floors formed in cowsheds	...	...	...	...	2
Cowsheds limewashed	...	...	...	...	5
Dairies cleansed	...	...	...	...	2
					<hr/> 9

Schools.

Schoolrooms cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	9
Water-closets cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	5
Other nuisances abated	1
						<hr/> 15
						<hr/>
TOTAL	533
						<hr/>







7.10.12

1. Mr Dudley
2. VII (C) Sub. 15/12 Ann
3. PA. Wh 22/6

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